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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/998,016	11/29/2001	Georges Auberger	083114 0277565	3885
758	7590	03/21/2006	EXAMINER	
FENWICK & WEST LLP SILICON VALLEY CENTER 801 CALIFORNIA STREET MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94041			BROWN, RUEBEN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2623	

DATE MAILED: 03/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 1/9/2006 with respect to claims 14-20 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In particular, applicant main argument is that Getting Started with RealPublisher, Version 5.1, hereinafter referred to as RealPublisher, does not teach the claimed "means for storing a video token in a database, wherein the video token is associated with the video data". First of all, it is pointed out that the most specific feature regarding the "video token" is recited in claim 20, which requires that the "video token uniquely identifies the video data that is stored in the media vault", whereas claim 14 merely requires the "video token is associated with the video data".

Thus, the claimed "associated with the video data" is broad enough to read on the metafile that contains information about the media file, as disclosed by RealPublisher, pages 27-30. Despite applicant's remarks on page 6, that the claimed feature allows for fast and efficient access and retrieval of media files by placing the video tokens containing information about media files in a centralized location", such a detail is not recited in the attendant claims. Thus applicant is arguing a limitation not found in the claims.

Furthermore on page 30 of RealPublisher, it is disclosed, “A metafile connects a web page to one or more RealAudio or RealVideo clips located on a remote server. The function of a metafile is to point to the location where your media file actually resides”. Thus it is clear that the limitation recited in claim 20, “video token uniquely identifies the video data that is stored in the media vault” is also met by RealPublisher, since the purpose of the pointer in the metafile is to uniquely identify the associated media file, for selection purposes.

On page 7, applicant discusses that RealPublisher teaches storing the media file in a user selected directory, but then asserts that this is different from the claimed invention because of an apparent “lack of a central storage location”. Again, examiner points out that no such limitation is found in the claims. As for the scope of “database”, the claimed limitation is broad enough to read on a directory, since both are software constructs used to store and retrieve a plurality of items that are generally identified by a title, name or tag. It is also noted that the claims do include any limitation as to whether the database is located local to the user or at a remote location.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Getting Started with RealPublisher, Version 5.1, (Software Manual, 12/2/1998).

Considering claim 14, the claimed method of inserting and integrating video data into a streaming digital medium over a communication network, comprising:

‘means for presenting a browser plug-in and a digital form to a user, wherein the user is prompted to complete the form’ is met by the screen shots, displayed on pages 11-18, which prompt a user to choose various parameters of the recording set-up. The RealPlayer RealPublisher application reads on the claimed ‘browser plug-in’, whereas each actual page that is interacted with by the user, reads on the claimed ‘digital form’.

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‘means for uploading the video data to a media vault’, reads on the discussion in RealPublisher that the created audio/video files may be stored at a remote server, and that the user chooses the name & directory, see page 13, Item # 13; page 16, Item # 15; page 19, Item # 15; page 24, Item # 7; pages 31-37.

‘means for storing a video token into a database, wherein the video token is associated with the video data’; reads on the section in RealPublisher of creating web pages, embedded with video files, pages 27-30. The metafile in RealPublisher corresponds with the claimed ‘video token’, since it is associated with a corresponding medial file, see page 30.

‘means for presenting the digital medium and video data on the computing device’, reads on, page 30, Item # 13, which discloses that the user may view with web page (with video content) using a browser.

Considering claims 15-16, RealPublisher teaches that the user may record video data within web pages, which reads on HTML see pages 27-30.

Considering claim 17, the browser plug-in RealPlayer is used to record data in the RealPublisher software package, see page 30, which states, “You must have RealPlayer installed to view your page properly.

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Considering claim 18, RealPublisher teaches that the input content may be live video, which requires a video camera as a capture device; see page 7 & pages 14-15.

Considering claim 19, the video data in RealPublisher may be imported from a memory of a computing device, page 12, Item # 5.

Considering claim 20, the purpose of the directory name is for uniquely identifying the video data, when in storage; see page 30.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-13 & 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chadda, (U.S. Pat # 6,173,317), in view of Yap, (U.S. PGPUB 2002/0040475).

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Considering claim 1, the claimed method of inserting and integrating video data into a streaming digital medium over a communication network, comprising:

‘selecting a transaction for implementing video enabling services’, is met by the disclosure of Chadda, which teaches a user, i.e., designer 219 using the producer 215 to create interactive documents, col. 5, lines 10-35 & Fig. 2-3. The claimed feature reads on the use selecting the software package.

‘transmitting a digital form for a user to complete on a user computing device’ and ‘receiving a completed digital form’, reads by the user operating the producer application over the Internet as shown, col. 5, lines 29-54.

‘requesting the video enabling service to load a browser plug-in on the user computing device in response to receiving the completed digital form, such that browser plug-in is configured for video data recording’ is met by the disclosure that the browser plug-in 952 may be transmitted to the user and installed over the Internet, col. 8, lines 4-30.

‘receiving the video data to a media vault’, reads on the discussion in Chadda, that the video may be stored remote from the designer 219, col. 7, lines 45-50.

‘storing a video token into a database, the video token associated with the video data in the media vault’; Chadda only discusses Table of Contents to indexed time stamps in a video



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stream. Nevertheless, Yap teaches a system wherein video data is stored on a subscriber equipment and a file manager stores entries in a database used to retrieve the instant stored video data, see Para [0125]-[0127]. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Chadda with the feature of maintaining a database of entries that represents stored video items, at least for the advantage of enabling the user to easily manage the recorded content as taught by Yap, Para [0126].

‘presenting the digital medium and video data on the computing device’, reads on Chadda col. 5, lines 30-40 & col. 6, lines 21-35.

Considering claims 2-3 & 9, Chadda teaches that the video data may be streamed over the Internet, which meets the claimed subject matter, see Abstract; col. 8, lines 21-60.

Considering claims 4 & 10, the browser plug-in is used to display & record data, see Chadda col. 8, lines 21-60.

Considering claims 5, & 11, Chadda teaches that the input content may be live video, which requires a video camera as a capture device, see col. 9, lines 62-67. Also see Chadda, col. 5, lines 44-46.

Considering claims 6 & 13, each entry in the database of Yap uniquely identifies an associated recorded media, see Para [0125]-[0126].

Considering claim 7, the claimed method and system for inserting and integrating video data into streaming digital medium, comprises features that correspond with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 1, and are likewise treated.

Considering claim 8, Official Notice is taken that at the time the invention was made, it was known the art to transmit video files as attachment to e-mail. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the combination of Chadda & Yap, with the known feature of transmitting video data video e-mail services, at least for the benefit of providing the user with a wider range of communication methods.

Considering claim 12, see Chadda, col. 5, lines 44-50.

Considering claim 21, the claimed subject matter reads on the customer in Yap accessing the video data by using an entry stored in the database, see Para [0125]-[0129].

***Conclusion***

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- A) Javed Teaches Internet based distribution and storage of video.
- B) Russo Teaches storing and indexing a plurality of videos at STB.

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

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**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

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**or faxed to:**

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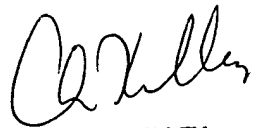
(571) 273-7290 (for informal or draft communications, please label  
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Reuben M. Brown whose telephone number is (571) 272-7290. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:00-6:00), First Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300 for regular communications and After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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